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Democratic Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR. JOHN W. STEVENSON. FOR JUDGE OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS. HENRY H. WHITE. FOR CLERK OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS. THOS. W. COCHRAN. FOR MARSHAL OF THE CHANCERY COURT. F. C. WELLS. FOR CLERK OF THE CHANCERY COURT. THOS. W. COCHRAN. FOR CLERK OF THE CIRCUIT COURT. JOHN S. CAIN. FOR CITY AND COUNTY ATTORNEY. F. C. WELLS. FOR MARSHAL OF THE CITY COURT. W. H. HOBAN.

APRIL ELECTIONS.

FOR POLICE COMMISSIONERS. T. C. BRINLEY, BENONI FIVEG, JOHN H. SHIPLEY. FOR CHIEF OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT. M. A. FAY. FOR STREET INSPECTOR-EASTERN DISTRICT. M. DIETZ. WESTERN DISTRICT. JOHN SHELLEY. FOR ALDERMEN. SEVENTH WARD—THOS. C. BARRIS. EIGHTH WARD—FOUNTAIN T. JOX, JR. NINTH WARD—J. B. SHERIDAN. Tenth Ward—J. B. SHERIDAN. FOR COMMON COUNCILMEN. FIFTH WARD—HENRY C. HAMMOND. SIXTH WARD—JOHN W. BROWN. SEVENTH WARD—J. B. SHERIDAN. EIGHTH WARD—JOHN W. BROWN. NINTH WARD—JOHN W. BROWN. TENTH WARD—JOHN W. BROWN. FOR SCHOOL TRUSTEES. FIFTH WARD—HENRY C. HAMMOND. SIXTH WARD—JOHN W. BROWN. SEVENTH WARD—J. B. SHERIDAN. EIGHTH WARD—JOHN W. BROWN. NINTH WARD—JOHN W. BROWN. TENTH WARD—JOHN W. BROWN.

THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1863.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE SHOWS HIS METTLE.—The managers of the impeachment, in their headlong attempt to remove the "obstruction" in the White House, have run against an obstruction in the chair of the Senate which promises to be immortal. And there is no reason to doubt that the promise will be redeemed. It indeed may be said to have been redeemed in the spot, the Chief Justice, having claimed the right in the first instance to rule all questions of evidence and incident questions, immediately proceeded to "fight it out on that line," and carried his point, clinching it by voting in the case of an equal division of the Senate. So the point is settled.

Robb done for the Chief Justice! He has too much character to stand to afford to be bullied by the managers, even if he had not too much character to be bullied at all. The Chief Justice in maintaining his own self-respect has rescued the country from disgrace for the moment at least.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL SPEED ON THE OFFENSE OF THE PRESIDENT.—We say Attorney-General Speed, because when Mr. Speed gave the opinion which we are about to cite he was the Attorney-General of President Johnson. Nor is the weight of the opinion lessened by his subsequent retirement from the office on account of the earnestness of his radicalism. Quite the contrary.

Before we cite the opinion, however, for the reproduction of which, by the way, we are indebted to the inquisitiveness of "Mack," the lively correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, we will briefly state what the President's offense is. The House accuses the President of removing Mr. Stanton in violation of the tenure-of-office act, to which accusation the President answers, first, that he did not remove Mr. Stanton in violation of the tenure-of-office act, and secondly, that if he did he committed no offense, inasmuch as the tenure-of-office act is unconstitutional, and his action in the premises contemplated nothing further than a judicial determination of the question.

Whether the provisions of the act of March 3, 1865, vesting the appointment of assistant assessors in the assessors of the respective assessment districts, is constitutional? 2. If the President is, by law, vested with that power, should he exercise it against the express provision of the act of Congress, before any judicial determination has been had of the two preceding questions?

1. The first section of the act of March 3, 1865, provides, that within each assessment district, the assessor, whenever there shall be a vacancy, shall appoint, with the approval of the said Commissioner, one or more assistant assessors, who shall be residents in such assessment districts. The question suggested by this enactment is, whether it was constitutionally competent for Congress to confer on the assessor the power of appointing their assistants. The Constitution provides: Sec. 2, Art. 2, That the President shall nominate, and by and with the advice and

consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the United States, all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not hereafter provided for, and which shall be established by law. But the Congress may, by law, vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper, in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

This is the constitutional provision which the act of 1865 may be supposed to infringe. Manifestly the statute is in violation of the constitutional provision, if the assistant assessors are, within the meaning of the Constitution, officers.

[The Attorney-General proceeds to argue to show that, according to the highest authorities, the assistant assessors are officers of the United States, and that the provision of the act of 1865, to which I have referred, vesting in the power of appointing assistant assessors in the respective assessors, is clearly unconstitutional.

The third and last question on which you have desired an expression of my opinion is, whether it is the duty of the President to exercise the power of appointment in the case of the assistant assessors, if he is of opinion, therefore, that the act of 1865, distinctly declaring the will of the legislature, and especially before any judicial determination has been had, is in violation of the Constitution to which I have directed my attention.

If the President should be of opinion, on the foregoing reasoning, that he possesses the power, constitutionally, to appoint to the office of assistant assessor, I think that it is clearly his duty to exercise that power, and that his constitutional authority in the case presented depends upon the view that he takes of the question.

Very respectfully, Your obedient servant, JAMES SPEED, Attorney-General.

This opinion, we need not say, is a triumphant rejoinder to the replication of the House to the President's answer. If the opinion is correct, the President is moving Mr. Stanton, even supposing that the tenure-of-office act expressly prohibited the removal, not only committed no offense, but did simply what he was bound to do, on pain of so far forth abdicating his high office.

In removing Mr. Stanton, the President, therefore, acted pursuant to the counsel of his late Attorney-General, to the effect that if Mr. Stanton was not removed, the country would be ruined. It is not to the credit of the President that he followed the counsel of his late Attorney-General, but it is to the credit of the President that he followed the counsel of his late Attorney-General.

If in the face of all this the Senate can now convict the President of a high crime and misdemeanor in violating the tenure-of-office act, it is to the credit of the Senate, and it is to the credit of the Senate that it should do so. It is to the credit of the Senate that it should do so. It is to the credit of the Senate that it should do so.

THE LOUISVILLE ELECTION.—THE CONSTITUTIONAL ELECTION.—THE IMPROPER.—That a radical victory in Connecticut would secure the President's conviction, if anything further is necessary to secure it, no candid man will deny, but it is equally undeniable that a radical victory in Louisville, or what would be announced as a radical victory, would tend to secure a radical victory in Connecticut. The Democrats of Connecticut carried the State last year by a majority of only 587, and the announcement of a radical victory in Louisville, flashing through little Connecticut on the eve of her election, would be worth a great deal more than a radical victory in the State of Kentucky.

Let the ticket be elected by a majority that shall resound from one end of the State to the other.

THE POLICE COMMISSION.—It is sufficient praise of the Democratic candidates for this trust to say that they are worthy of it; for the trust is one of the most important in the gift of the community. The assessor, therefore, is a man of great importance, and it is to the credit of the assessor that he should be a man of great importance.

THE WORTH PURCHASE seems to be almost unanimously agreed on. Our worthy Mayor and City Engineer have long recommended this improvement. The City Council by a large majority has passed the ordinance. The press of the city unanimously sustains it. It is not a party question and there is no division on it. The intelligence of the city sustains it and the workmen feel deeply interested in it.

This unanimity is owing to the fact that it is a wise and necessary measure. It requires no increase of taxes and imposes no burden on the property of the city. A small portion of the capital of the Sinking Fund in acquiring property which is indispensable to the city and which will repay the Sinking Fund in solid cash in a few years, while it embraces the prosperity and reputation of the city beyond any other measure involving so small an outlay. We say so small an outlay, for the principal of the bonds hereafter issued, the property itself will have met the debt. It is now paying twenty-four or five thousand dollars a year, and can soon be raised to \$40,000 annually, in addition to which, if we retain the building sites until the high-water wharf is completed, they will then be worth more than the cost of the wharf ground.

Good business property fronting on the wharf of a large city, as standing above the level of the city, is a valuable property. It is a property which will repay the Sinking Fund from \$10 to \$10,000 a foot, according to location.

This wise and beneficent measure will be sanctioned by an overwhelming majority next Saturday, and it will be a subject of rejoicing with every good citizen to know that our city will acquire this ample and lucrative property, and will soon present a noble front to the passing traveler of which her people may justly be proud.

THE candidates in opposition to the Democratic ticket in Louisville are virtually the candidates of the radical party, whatever they may call themselves, or what they may think they are in their own opinion. This is manifest.

Though not nominated by anybody, except by themselves, they have been deliberately adopted by the radical party; they look to the radical party for their main support, and, if elected, their election would be everywhere represented as a radical victory. They are thus to all intents and purposes the candidates of the radical party in the case of the election.

If they are not themselves radicals, so much the worse; for they are so much the better for the radical end which they are subverting.

THE brief seed-time of our municipal canvass is almost ended, only two days remaining, after which the crop, ripening in a single night, must be reaped and gathered. Saturday is the harvest-day.

Let our Democratic harvest-men be in the harvest-field early and early Saturday morning; and when the day is over, let them be in the harvest-field, and let them be in the harvest-field, and let them be in the harvest-field.

IN view of the election of Saturday, the Democrats of Louisville, we hear, on all sides, are completely aroused; in fact, we see and feel as well as hear it. The fact is as plain as the sun in the sky.

We hail it with joy. It is of course a fact perfectly fatal to whatever radical hopes are centering on our municipal election.

FROM WASHINGTON. (Special Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.) WASHINGTON, March 30, 1863.

While I write there is being enacted in this capital a scene which will forever mark an epoch in the history of the most democratic of the people. It is not a party question and there is no division on it. The intelligence of the city sustains it and the workmen feel deeply interested in it.

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IN THE NAME OF ALL THE PEOPLE. (From the Philadelphia Press.)

The impeachers of the President pretend that they are acting "in the name of all the people," and their recent journals take up the phrase with a gusto. It is a phrase which they have borrowed from the people, and they have used it to the detriment of the people.

There has not been a single demonstration by any portion of the people which indicates that they are acting "in the name of all the people." The only demonstration which has been made is a demonstration of the people's power.

THE COAL MINE RIOT. (Special to the Cincinnati Gazette.) THE riot on Monday, among the coal miners on the Monongahela river, has caused intense excitement. The name of the riot is "the coal mine riot."

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THE MAGNOLIA DISASTER. A. T. Cox, Esq., of the Flemingsburg, a survivor of the Magnolia disaster, describes the affair as follows:

On the morning of the 18th inst. I left Cincinnati, with every indication of a safe and pleasant trip to the village of Flemingsburg, Ohio. I was accompanied by a large party of friends, and we were all well and happy.

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KENTUCKY NEWS. COVINGTON.—In the Covington chapter of the Royal Arch Masons, a few nights since, the Master was called to the presence of his Lord.

On Thursday afternoon last, while some laborers were engaged in digging a drain for the purpose of draining the land, they came across a large quantity of bones, and the men working there, one of the men, in the meantime endeavoring to remove the bones, was struck by a large bone.

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STRANGE DISCOVERY. HUMAN BONES EXHUMED.—A MYSTERY OF THE PAST.

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ADDRESS OF THE PENIAN SISTER-BOOD OF IAGO.

The Penian Sisterhood of Chicago, deeply sympathizing with the families of the brave men who have suffered and died for Ireland and her cause, and anxious to alleviate the unnumbered privations to which they are reduced, make this appeal to their countrymen and women, and also to the liberty-loving Americans, who, ever ready to aid in every noble work, to contribute a little of their abundance to relieve the helpless victims of Irish distress.

It is a sad truth, that, even in successful revolutions, the wives and children of the glorious dead, through whose heroism liberty is achieved, are left to pine in want and loneliness. What, then, must be the condition of the same class in a country where efforts for freedom are crushed out in blood, and where, as in Ireland, the people are in a state of distress.

It may be argued that these men were rash and misguided; that they should have waited until more prepared; that they were wrong in willing to sacrifice their lives for a cause which they could not win. We are too weak to see the error of their way, and we are too weak to see the error of their way.

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